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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 64/293, 68/187, 68/188, 68/192, 68/193 and 68/195. It summarizes the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to counter transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as to prevent crime and reinforce criminal justice systems, thus strengthening the rule of law. The report also refers to developments relating to the governance and financial situation of the Office. It includes information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as on emerging policy issues, responses thereto and recommendations aimed at enhancing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

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I. Introduction

1. In implementing the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to promote justice, security, the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions as important aspects of the global development agenda.

2. During the reporting period, UNODC implemented thematic programmes supporting the ratification and implementation of the drug conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. UNODC also continued to promote regional cross-border cooperation and launched 10 integrated regional programmes, in Central America, the Caribbean, Arab States, East Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa, South-Eastern Europe, Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, South Asia and South-East Asia. The Office also initiated an interregional approach connecting various regional programmes.

3. The present report provides an overview of efforts undertaken by UNODC, as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 68/193. In line with Assembly resolution 68/195, it also includes a section on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. In addition, the report provides information on progress made in improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, pursuant to Assembly resolution 68/192, and in the implementation by the United Nations system of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 64/293.

4. The report also contains information on technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, pursuant to Assembly resolution 68/187. Furthermore, the report contains a chapter on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, pursuant to Assembly resolution 68/188.

II. Action taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

5. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its twenty-third session on 13 December 2013 and from 12 to 16 May 2014. In its thematic discussion, the Commission considered international cooperation in criminal matters.

6. Six of the 12 draft resolutions approved by the Commission at its twenty-third session are recommended, through the Economic and Social Council, for adoption by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, including draft resolutions on the rule of law and on crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, as well as draft resolutions aimed at enhancing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal

justice, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Other draft resolutions, recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, focus on the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences and on international cooperation in criminal matters.[1]

7. The Commission, in its role as preparatory body for the quinquennial United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, approved a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly on preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which will be held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015.[2] Another draft resolution, which was recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, focuses on the contribution of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the post-2015 development agenda.[3]

III. Enhancing international cooperation and responses to transnational organized crime

A. Transnational organized crime

8. In 2013, the Organized Crime Convention was ratified by six States (bringing it to near-universal adherence, with 179 parties). The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children was ratified by four States (bringing the number of parties to 159), the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air was ratified by three States (bringing the number of parties to 138) and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition was ratified by eight States (bringing the number of parties to 109). During the reporting period, UNODC also continued to provide normative, technical and substantive support to the Conference and its working groups.

9. In its resolution 68/193, the Assembly reiterated the need for the establishment of, inter alia, a transparent, efficient, non-intrusive, inclusive and impartial mechanism for the review of implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, aimed at assisting States parties in the full and effective application of those instruments. Bearing in mind the urgent need to improve the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, the Assembly also invited Member States to continue the dialogue on the establishment of such a

[1] See E/2014/30, chap. I.A.

[2] E/2014/30, chap. I.A, draft resolution I.

[3] Ibid., chap. I.B, draft resolution II. Other draft resolutions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council focus on strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants and on strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention. Furthermore, the Commission adopted resolutions on action against illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber (resolution 23/1); on preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal (resolution 23/2) and on the development and implementation of the goAML system (resolution 23/3).

mechanism, particularly in view of the holding of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in October 2014.

10. UNODC continued to provide technical support and assistance to States for the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention through the provision of legal advice, capacity-building, training and tools and the promotion of international cooperation in criminal matters. This included support for revisions of national legislation in Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam. Training on international cooperation, including extradition and mutual legal assistance, was delivered in Iraq and Saudi Arabia, as well as in the context of a regional meeting on international cooperation, organized in partnership with the League of Arab States in 2014. Working with experts from Member States, UNODC also completed the revision of its *Counter-Kidnapping Manual*.

11. UNODC also developed several model provisions and laws pertaining to the Convention and its Protocols, including in the areas of witness protection, money-laundering and financing of terrorism (for civil and common law systems), mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition. The Office has also started the development of model legislative provisions to combat trafficking in fraudulent medicines, in line with the Organized Crime Convention.

12. These tools complement a series of existing UNODC manuals, including the *Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition*, the *Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime* and the *Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons*.

13. In addition, UNODC finalized a series of needs-assessment tools relating to the Organized Crime Convention, consisting of sets of standardized indicators and questions designed to enable experts from national Governments and relevant institutions, in particular policymakers and legislators, as well as international and non-governmental organizations, to conduct assessments of selected aspects of implementation of the Convention.

14. Legislation and jurisprudence on the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols are available through the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws against Organized Crime (SHERLOC) portal, a knowledge management portal developed by UNODC, which includes a case law database, a database on legislation and a link to the directory of competent national authorities. UNODC is currently expanding SHERLOC to include lessons learned and a bibliographic database.

15. The Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors was established, which is linked to the Bamako Declaration on impunity, justice and human rights in West Africa. Meetings of experts and senior practitioners on international cooperation were held in Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa region and the Gulf States. Ongoing support was provided to the Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime in Central America, the judicial platform of the Sahel countries and the judicial platform for Indian Ocean Commission members, among others.

16. UNODC worked with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to expand the Container Control Programme in South and South-East Asia. Collaboration between UNODC and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) was

strengthened in the area of organized crime by jointly developing specialized tools and coordinating training activities.

17. The UNODC Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism provided capacity-building to 47 requesting countries in 2013, supported by field-based mentors in West Africa, Djibouti, East Africa, Southern Africa and the Mekong subregion.

18. UNODC continued to provide support to the Asset Recovery Network of the Financial Action Task Force of South America against Money-Laundering and the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa. The Asset Recovery Network for Asia and the Pacific was launched in 2013, and UNODC supported Member States in West Africa to establish a similar network.

19. UNODC also launched the enhanced International Money-Laundering Information Network (www.imolin.org) and its Anti-Money-Laundering International Database. In addition, UNODC experts conducted a joint research project with the Financial Action Task Force on illicit financial flows from Afghan opiates as part of UNODC work under the Paris Pact Initiative. UNODC published a study with the World Bank and INTERPOL entitled *Pirate Trails: Tracking the Illicit Financial Flows from Pirate Activities off the Horn of Africa*. Training was provided in the Horn of Africa together with other partners, such as the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

B. Countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

20. UNODC continued its normative work by providing strategic and substantive support to the meetings of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons and Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants, held from 6 to 8 and 11 to 13 November 2013, respectively. In addition, UNODC provided substantive contributions to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which took place from 13 to 15 May 2013 and the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held from 3 to 4 October 2013.

21. UNODC reached 64 countries through technical assistance activities implemented through its global programmes addressing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and provided assistance at the national and interregional levels. Numerous field-led project segments focusing on trafficking in persons have been launched and further expanded in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Colombia, India, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal and the Republic of Moldova.

22. The UNODC case law database on trafficking in persons was further developed to include over 1,000 cases from 83 countries.

23. UNODC also continued its work on key concepts of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, in close consultation with Member States. Following the successful issuance of the issue paper on the concept of abuse of a position of vulnerability in 2012, UNODC initiated the development of a second issue paper dealing with the issue of consent, which will be followed by a third paper, on the concept of exploitation. An expert group meeting on the issue of consent took place in February 2014, and its report will be finalized in 2014.

24. An issue paper on smuggling of migrants and corruption was launched to assist policymakers and practitioners in preventing and addressing corruption related to migrant-smuggling operations. An *Assessment Guide to the Criminal Justice Response to the Smuggling of Migrants* was launched, providing an inventory of measures for assessing the legislative, investigative, prosecutorial, judicial and administrative responses to the smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea.

25. As requested in the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, UNODC is preparing the second edition of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, which will be published in December 2014. The report focuses on patterns and flows related to the crime of trafficking in persons at the global, regional and national levels.

26. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) continued its work to improve cooperation and coordination between United Nations entities and other international organizations in a holistic approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons. ICAT adopted its terms of reference, institutionalized the rotating chairmanship and the working group acting as the decision-making body of ICAT, and developed a workplan. A paper entitled "The international legal frameworks concerning trafficking in persons"[4] was published in 2013, the first in a series of policy papers developed jointly.

27. UNODC continued to manage the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Non-governmental organizations are implementing activities for the third year under the multi-year grant and will complete their projects on 31 December 2014. A second call for proposals is planned for mid-2014. An independent evaluation of the first grant-making cycle will also be conducted in 2014 to make recommendations for the future of the Trust Fund. Five new Members of the Board of Trustees have been appointed for the term 2014-2016 and a new Chair elected.

C. Measures against trafficking in firearms

28. UNODC, through its Global Firearms Programme, provided legislative assistance and technical support to 16 States in strengthening firearms control regimes, building capacity to investigate and prosecute firearms trafficking and related crimes and promoting regional and international cooperation for countries of West Africa, the Sahel region and South America. Legislative assistance included the analysis of laws and the development of specialized legislation.

29. A comprehensive training curriculum on firearms for practitioners is under development. UNODC provided selected countries in West Africa and the Sahel region with firearms-marking machines and is developing a registry application for seized firearms in order to facilitate the collection and analysis of firearms seizure data. Additionally, UNODC is conducting a global study on the transnational routes and modi operandi used in firearms trafficking, its links to other cross-border trafficking flows and possible connections to organized crime and terrorism. The

[4] Available at www.ungift.org/doc/knowledgehub/resource-centre/ICAT/ICAT_Policy_Paper_1_The_International_Legal_Instruments.pdf.

study supports cooperation between States and effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counter trafficking in firearms, and seeks to facilitate the regular and periodic monitoring of illicit trafficking flows in firearms at the national, regional and international levels.

IV. Curbing corruption

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

30. As at 20 May 2014, there were 140 signatories and 171 parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

31. The fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention was held in Panama from 25 to 29 November 2013. The Conference adopted resolution 5/1, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement cooperation in the detection of corruption offences in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption"; resolution 5/2, "Strengthening the Implementation of the criminalization provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular with regard to solicitation"; resolution 5/3, "Facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery"; resolution 5/4, "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption"; resolution 5/5, "Promotion of the contribution of young people and children in preventing corruption and fostering a culture of respect for the law and integrity"; and resolution 5/6, "Private sector". The Conference also adopted three decisions, on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention and on the venues for the eighth and ninth sessions of the Conference.

32. Under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention, 65 country reviews were finalized. The Implementation Review Group held its fourth session in Vienna from 27 to 31 May 2013, its resumed fourth session in Panama City on 26 and 27 November 2013 and its fifth session in Vienna from 2 to 6 June 2014. From 2010 to 2014, voluntary contributions in support of the Mechanism were received from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In-kind contributions have also been provided by Benin, Portugal, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates.

33. The open-ended intergovernmental working groups established by the Conference continued to advise on prevention and asset recovery. The Working Group on Prevention held its fourth meeting from 26 to 28 August 2013 and its fifth meeting from 8 to 10 September 2014, and the Working Group on Asset Recovery held its seventh meeting on 29 and 30 August 2013 and its eighth meeting on 11 and 12 September 2014, all in Vienna. The meeting of experts to enhance international cooperation under the Convention held its second meeting in Panama City on 25 and 26 November 2014.

34. The Office continued to provide a broad set of tailored technical assistance at the global, regional and national levels. Under the Anti-Corruption Mentor

Programme, national advisers were deployed in Maputo and Juba, and regional advisers were responsible for South-East Asia, South Asia, West Africa, East and Southern Africa, Central America, the Pacific region, small island developing States, and the Middle East and North Africa.

35. UNODC continued to cooperate closely with other United Nations entities. With a view to integrating anti-corruption programming into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), UNODC and UNDP trained governments and United Nations agencies on mainstreaming anti-corruption efforts into UNDAF. Under the "Partnership for anti-corruption knowledge" initiative, UNODC and UNDP developed a training manual on using the Convention in development cooperation related to anti-corruption efforts. The two entities have also initiated joint anti-corruption projects with parallel workplans.

36. UNODC and the International Olympic Committee launched a study on criminalization approaches to match-fixing and illegal and irregular betting.

2. Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the Convention

37. The joint UNODC/World Bank Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative presented a study on criminal settlements and their impact on asset recovery. An update of a 2011 study on tracking asset recovery commitments, undertaken together with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and a study on civil remedies in asset recovery were being finalized.

38. In addition to its support for existing networks of asset recovery practitioners, the StAR Initiative supported the establishment of two regional networks, for the Asia-Pacific region and for East Africa. Discussions on a similar network for West Africa were under way.

39. The StAR Initiative supported the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, which was held in Morocco from 28 to 30 October 2013, with the participation of 35 countries and territories as well as six international and regional organizations. Three special sessions of the Forum on technical challenges were held during 2013. With support of the region of Calabria, Italy, and the StAR Initiative, UNODC launched a two-year project in the area of management, use and disposal of seized and confiscated assets, with the aim of promoting international cooperation. Under the project, a first expert group meeting was held in Reggio Calabria, Italy, from 2 to 4 April 2014.

40. The StAR Initiative has also continued to provide targeted country-specific assistance. From 2011 to 2013, more than 1,500 practitioners have been trained on asset recovery and 235 on case management, about 230 in specific case-related contexts. Sixty-two have attended train-the-trainer workshops and 20 received hands-on training on case management. Two asset recovery mentors have been placed in countries for several months. One hundred thirty-two bilateral case meetings have been arranged and 37 asset recovery cases were initiated; in 19 cases, the progress or eventual success of mutual legal assistance requests was facilitated.

V. Preventing and countering terrorism

41. In its resolutions 68/119 and 68/187, the General Assembly reiterated the mandate of UNODC regarding the provision of technical assistance to Member States aimed at strengthening their capacities to prevent and combat terrorism.

42. During the reporting period, UNODC further enhanced its provision of legislative assistance to Member States by supporting them to harmonize their national counter-terrorism legislation with the legal provisions contained in the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism. From mid-2013 to May 2014, UNODC provided legislative assistance to 21 States, resulting in 23 new ratifications of the international legal instruments and 16 new or revised counter-terrorism laws.

43. UNODC provided capacity-building training to 2,127 national criminal justice officials, through 86 national, regional and international capacity-building workshops. In order to tailor that assistance to the requirements of each region, UNODC has continued to engage with recipients to ensure ownership. The Office has further strengthened and increasingly relied on its field presence and continued to work closely with local officials in designing and implementing activities.

44. Terrorism prevention programmes were effectively implemented in the Sahel region, the Horn of Africa, Nigeria, the Middle East and North Africa, Yemen, Afghanistan, Central Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In the Sahel, UNODC continued providing technical assistance to the focal points of the Sahel regional judicial platform and enhanced their effectiveness in facilitating extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. In Nigeria, as part of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative (I-ACT), UNODC focused on further strengthening capacities of prosecutors and judges specialized in counter-terrorism cases. In the Horn of Africa, UNODC recently launched country-specific assistance delivery for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. In Yemen, UNODC provided assistance in areas ranging from counter-terrorism legislation to capacity-building for the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases and human rights aspects of criminal justice responses to terrorism. In the Middle East and North Africa region, UNODC has been assisting several countries, including Algeria, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, in strengthening their legal regimes against terrorism and enhancing the capacities of criminal justice officials. In Afghanistan, with the assistance of UNODC, several laws have been amended and a national counter-terrorism coordination committee has been established.

45. UNODC continued to enhance its partnerships with national training institutes, supporting them in the development of counter-terrorism training modules and conducting comprehensive train-the-trainer programmes, including in Latin America, the Sahel, South Asia and Yemen.

46. UNODC continued to develop specialized legal knowledge and tools in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas, including on countering the financing of terrorism; countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; tackling chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism; countering transport-related terrorist offences; and assisting victims of acts of terrorism. Most recently, UNODC has developed a module on human rights in criminal justice

responses to terrorism as part of its counter-terrorism legal training curriculum. That module provides training material on the human rights issues arising in the criminalization, investigation, trial and punishment of terrorism-related offences. UNODC also developed a module on transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences, aimed at assisting Member States in implementing relevant counter-terrorism legal instruments dealing with maritime and civil aviation offences.

47. In its numerous assistance activities, UNODC continued to focus on reinforcing the rule of law and human rights while preventing and combating terrorism. In that regard, in addition to developing the training module on human rights in criminal justice responses to terrorism, the Office conducted several national training workshops, including in Djibouti, Kenya, Nigeria and Yemen.

48. In the framework of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, UNODC continued to strengthen synergies with other United Nations entities in its counter-terrorism work. It contributed as a key player to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force by participating in its thematic working groups, the I-ACT initiative and inter-agency coordination activities.

49. UNODC cooperated closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate, including by enhancing coordination and joining efforts to prevent and combat terrorism. In particular, UNODC and the Executive Directorate have been implementing several joint projects on building effective central authorities for international judicial cooperation in terrorism cases; strengthening the capacity of countries in South Asia to support and protect victims and witnesses in terrorism cases; effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law in the Maghreb and South Asia; and the Nigeria/European Union/UNODC/Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate "Partnership on strengthening criminal justice responses for multi-dimensional security (counter-terrorism)".

50. UNODC has been effectively cooperating with regional and subregional organizations, such as the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Economic Community of West African States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, as well as other organizations, such as the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum.

VI. Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems

51. The UNODC thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform is currently implemented in over 40 countries in all regions of the world, including developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict. Through its field office network and regional and country programmes, UNODC supported Member States in developing effective crime prevention strategies and policies and in building the capacity of their criminal justice systems. Based on a comprehensive and integrated approach, the Office paid

particular attention to the situation of women and children, as well as victims and witnesses of crime.

52. To support its technical assistance delivery, UNODC developed several handbooks and other tools during the reporting period, including the *Introductory Handbook on State Regulation Concerning Civilian Private Security Services and Their Contribution to Crime Prevention and Community Safety*; the *Handbook on Early Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Processes*; the *Handbook on Strategies to Reduce Overcrowding in Prisons*; a handbook for prosecutors dealing with cases of violence against women and girls; and an implementation action plan for criminal justice systems to prevent and respond to violence against women, as well as the publication *Justice in Matters Involving Children in Conflict with the Law: Model Law on Juvenile Justice and Related Commentary*. The Office also continued to disseminate available tools widely and to translate them into different languages.

53. UNODC continued to build on partnerships with international and local governmental and non-governmental organizations.[5] The Office developed a comprehensive interregional response for the Sahel, contributing to United Nations system-wide efforts in the region pursuant to Security Council resolution 2056 (2012), especially in the areas of security and governance, which is designed to strengthen criminal justice systems in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, in order to effectively combat terrorism, illicit trafficking, organized crime and corruption. Crime prevention and criminal justice reform will also be a key part of the new UNODC regional programme for East Africa.

54. The Office supported the development of multisector and multidisciplinary crime prevention measures and strategies through activities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ethiopia and Kyrgyzstan. In Brazil, the Office continued to implement the "Expressive youth" programme in partnership with communities and with the support of the private sector. In Colombia, UNODC made progress in implementing local safety audits, which identified the dynamics of citizen security in two cities and supported the formulation of local plans for citizen coexistence and security.

55. In the area of prison reform, UNODC achieved notable progress in several countries, supporting comprehensive reforms to improve prison conditions and professionalize prison staff. In Panama, the Office strengthened the Prison Training Academy and helped to improve living conditions for women prisoners, as well as educational, labour and productive activities for prisoners. In Kyrgyzstan, it improved sanitary conditions for approximately half of the overall prison population and expanded the prison service training curriculum. In Lebanon, UNODC supported the implementation of a management system for data on the prison situation and population, and the establishment of prisoner complaints procedures and income-generating activities to enable rehabilitation and reintegration.

56. In the area of police reform, UNODC supported several Member States in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In Kenya, a major police reform programme was launched to support the Government in its effort to transform the National Police Service into an effective, efficient, accountable and trusted institution. New handbooks and manuals for legal practitioners and the Somaliland Police were

[5] See also sect. X below, on inter-agency cooperation.

developed, and training on law, procedure and investigative practice was provided to police trainers and students.

57. Regarding access to justice and legal aid, UNODC launched a project to support the Office of the Public Defender of Liberia in ensuring access to justice for indigent clients. In Somaliland it supported the development of legislation and regulations and conducted capacity-building and mentoring programmes for legal aid providers. The Office also actively engaged in the conduct of a global study on legal aid delivery, in cooperation with UNDP, and in the organization and servicing of an international conference in South Africa on the implementation of new standards.

58. Significant activities in the area of action to counter violence against women included the establishment of one-stop centres in South Africa and support for the development of gender-differentiated strategies against violence against women and family violence at the local level. In Viet Nam, the Office continued legislative and technical support to counter domestic violence and cooperated with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in a joint assessment of the situation of women in the national criminal justice system.

59. To enhance justice for children, UNODC expanded activities in Latin America. In Ecuador and Peru, the Office published a compilation of jurisprudence related to juvenile justice. In Colombia, the Office promoted restorative justice for children by training police, prosecutors and judges and by developing a national programme to ensure the application of restorative justice principles in relevant cases. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, UNODC provided advice on the draft code of criminal procedure and the juvenile criminal justice bill and increased awareness among justice officials of issues related to restorative justice and children in detention. The Office also supported Cabo Verde in developing a juvenile justice information management system and Jordan in building the capacity of the new Juvenile Police Department and the Criminal Investigations Department.

VII. Emerging policy issues

Piracy

60. Under its Maritime Crime Programme, UNODC expanded assistance on combating piracy and other forms of crime occurring at sea to other regions, such as the Gulf of Guinea and South Asia. Support for piracy prosecutions continued in Kenya, Mauritius and Seychelles. Through its piracy prisoner transfer programme, UNODC advanced prison refurbishment and construction in Somalia and facilitated the return of convicted Somali pirates to serve their sentences under adequate prison conditions. Further activities included assistance to people held hostage by pirates and capacity-building for maritime law enforcement and related legislative assistance.

Use of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children

61. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/33, UNODC launched a study on the effects of new technologies on the abuse and exploitation of

children at the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The study was accompanied by an assessment of the needs of States for training in the investigation of offences against children committed by using new information and communication technologies and a training and technical assistance programme to assist Member States in combating such offences more effectively. The study was welcomed, and the need for effective prevention, strengthened international cooperation, awareness-raising, the development of multi-stakeholder approaches and capacity-building was highlighted.

Countering trafficking in cultural property

62. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/186, the third meeting of the intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property was convened in Vienna from 15 to 17 January 2014. The International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, which were recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session for adoption by the General Assembly, would provide a useful framework for Member States in developing and strengthening their criminal justice policies and responses in this area.

Identity-related crime

63. UNODC continued to raise awareness about the impact of, and appropriate responses to, identity-related crime. The Office compiled information, and reported to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session, on policies and measures of Member States in the areas of prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of identity-related crime. Planned activities of UNODC to enhance the capacity of Member States in this field include the development of training tools and the support of a core group of experts on identity-related crime for the development, inter alia, of model legislation.

Environmental crime, including trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora

64. UNODC developed its Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, which serves as a guiding framework for its comprehensive response in support of States. Technical assistance was delivered to States to strengthen legislation, law enforcement, and prosecutorial and judicial capacities. UNODC led the implementation of the *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* in Bangladesh, Gabon, Nepal and Peru. A regional workshop was organized in Botswana, bringing together relevant agencies from Africa and South-East Asia to better understand the flows of the financial proceeds from wildlife and timber trafficking and to build capacity. In cooperation with international partners, UNODC is developing guidelines for methods and procedures for forensic identification of ivory and timber.

VIII. International cooperation in the forensic field

65. UNODC continued its efforts to enhance the capacity of forensic science institutions worldwide through the development and promotion of forensic best practices and approaches and by making available forensic reference materials and training tools in support of law enforcement officials, laboratory experts and prosecution authorities. This included the development of e-learning modules of the standardized training programme on security document examination for global use in order to prevent and combat economic fraud and identity-related crime, particularly in relation to human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, terrorism prevention and border security. Additional mechanisms to further enhance professional development and provide quality assurance support were explored, and the pilot round of the international collaborative exercises for testing security documents was developed and implemented with participants from 12 countries in Latin America.

66. UNODC further supported the establishment and sustainability of regional forensic science networks and encouraged their collaboration in promoting forensic best practices and strengthening the technical capabilities and competence of forensic science laboratories. Within the framework of the International Forensic Strategic Alliance, a partnership among forensic science networks, UNODC continued collaboration towards the promotion and applicability of minimum requirements that ensure an acceptable level of quality of forensic science services worldwide.

IX. Data collection, research and trend analysis

67. UNODC published the Global Study on Homicide 2013 in April 2014, with up-to-date figures and trends on homicide for 219 countries and territories. It analysed homicide typologies to contribute to a better understanding of the crime and improve prevention and reduction policies.

68. UNODC released regional threat assessments for West Africa, East Africa and East Asia and the Pacific. The assessments analysed the main transnational threats affecting those regions, including smuggling of migrants; trafficking in persons, illicit drugs, fraudulent medicines, counterfeit goods, arms, hazardous waste, stolen natural resources and protected-animal parts; and maritime piracy.

69. UNODC manages data collection on crime and criminal justice through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. In 2013, less than 50 per cent of Member States submitted responses to the Survey. To support data collection, UNODC has partnered with regional organizations. To improve the response rate and the consistency of data recorded, the Economic and Social Council requested Member States to appoint a national focal point to coordinate the provision of data by the different national institutions to the Survey, to ensure quality and completeness. While 110 countries have thus far appointed focal points, gaps remain in the provision of complete and consistent data.

70. An international classification of crime for statistical purposes is being developed, which will be a major tool to improve the accuracy, consistency and

comparability of statistics on crime and criminal justice systems. The classification will be presented to the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2015.

71. The development of crime victimization surveys also support the improvement of data collection. UNODC and the UNODC-National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Public Security, Victimization and Justice are working on the development of a toolkit to implement such surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean.

72. In 2013, UNODC provided technical assistance regarding survey methodology and implementation in the western Balkans, Afghanistan and Iraq, which allowed national authorities to successfully conduct corruption surveys. Ongoing support is provided to Iraq and the Philippines to conduct victimization surveys, to be completed in 2014, and to Nigeria for the implementation of national surveys in 2014-2015 on corruption and access to justice.

X. Inter-agency cooperation

73. The Office continued to strengthen its cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies, including with the partner entities of the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability. The task force is chaired by UNODC and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and comprises the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN-Women, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Bank, the Department of Public Information, UNDP, the Peacebuilding Support Office, the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Office for Disarmament Affairs. Its work is to be closely linked to the Security Sector Reform Task Force, the United Nations Development Group and the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group. It provides an important forum for the wider United Nations family to ensure a coherent position on issues related to transnational organized crime and illicit drugs.

74. UNODC continued to promote coherence of United Nations initiatives on the rule of law by participating in the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, which aims at ensuring effective and coherent United Nations rule of law efforts in line with the aspirations of national and international partners. Through the Coordination and Resource Group, UNODC participated in the drafting of documents such as the UN-Women report on access to justice and the Secretary-General's guidance note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence. The Office participated in an event on regional organizations, the rule of law and constitutional governance, organized by the Coordination and Resource Group.

75. The Office continued to provide expertise and support to UNDP and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in their roles as global focal points for the police, justice and corrections areas in post-conflict and other crisis situations, in relation to joint missions, planning and/or programming in the Democratic Republic

of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Somalia and Yemen, as well as to strategic and operational discussions at Headquarters.

76. UNODC continued to create synergies and amplify the impact of its work through cooperation with international and regional organizations, such as OSCE, with which it extended its cooperation agreement in April 2013, and the International Organization of Migration and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on issues related to the smuggling of migrants. In addition, the Office is undertaking a comprehensive exercise to revitalize its inter-agency affairs portfolio with a view to enhancing field-level impact and ensuring effective collaboration with sister agencies in delivering technical assistance, upon request.

XI. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

77. The inclusion of crime prevention, criminal justice and good governance at the heart of national development programmes contributes to reducing the gap between justice and development institutions. The engagement of UNODC in the post-2015 process follows a two-pronged approach. Given the Office's proven expertise and access to data on various aspects, including governance, security and justice, it is well placed to assist in developing a monitoring framework covering those areas. Furthermore, the Office's integrated programming approach is aimed at providing a comprehensive package of assistance to Member States to assist them in meeting their obligations under the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the drug conventions and the terrorism prevention instruments.

78. The Office has been working closely with other United Nations agencies to promote the inclusion of issues related to crime prevention, criminal justice, corruption and the rule of law into the post-2015 development agenda. It remains committed to helping Member States to identify concrete measures and indicators for aspects related to justice and security that could be customized to national contexts and used to track progress towards agreed aspirational goals. The Office has therefore contributed to United Nations-system inputs into the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals, in the areas of peaceful and inclusive societies, rule of law and capable institutions. In this regard the Office co-hosted a side event on conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding and the promotion of durable peace, rule of law and governance during the eighth session of the Open Working Group, in February 2014.

79. UNODC continued its cooperation with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, including by providing expert advice on the development of guidelines on safer cities, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/188, with a view to ensuring that such guidelines complement existing standards and norms in the area of crime prevention. The need for extrabudgetary resources to implement this and other rule of law-related activities represented an ongoing challenge.

XII. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

80. At the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Member States welcomed the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC and stated that they looked forward to further discussions in the working group, including on the regional and thematic programmes of the Office. During the past year, the working group continued to play an important role in preparing action by the governing bodies of the Office in key areas, including strategic and budgetary matters, programmatic work, evaluation and oversight, as well as its financial situation.

81. The UNODC funding situation showed the following trends: while special-purpose or earmarked voluntary contributions have continuously increased, indicating strong donor confidence, the level of general-purpose or unearmarked voluntary contributions has declined. This trend continued in 2012-2013, with $602.7 million received in special-purpose funding — an increase of 23.8 per cent compared to 2010-2011 — against $19.4 million received in general-purpose funding — a decrease of 26.5 per cent compared to the previous biennium. The constant reduction of core funding has put a continuing strain on management, support and oversight functions.

82. Moreover, less than 1 per cent of the regular budget of the United Nations is allocated to the Office. In its resolution 68/248 A, the General Assembly approved regular budget resources in the amount of $43.9 million under section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice. The UNODC consolidated budget for the biennium 2014-2015 is $736.6 million, of which 12 per cent comes from regular budget funds and $648.3 million from extrabudgetary resources.

83. In line with the cost recovery policies promulgated by the Controller, the Office is ensuring that funds for programme support costs are used only to cover indirect support functions, while the cost of direct support functions for UNODC programmes will be covered from the respective programme budgets. The objective is to move to a more predictable and stable funding mechanism, including a possible annual appeal and annual reporting. The biennium 2014-2015 is a transitional one, and consultations with Member States continue, with the aim of ensuring transparency, clarity and internal review of cost structures.

84. UNODC continues strengthening its evaluation culture. Consultation with the Independent Evaluation Unit is mandatory for project managers in ensuring that funding is reserved, evaluations are planned and the quality of reports is enhanced. The Independent Evaluation Unit has led the completion of five strategic in-depth evaluations, as well as backstopped project evaluations and self-evaluations in line with project managers' evaluation plans. Further progress includes the establishment of a network of evaluation focal points at headquarters and field offices and the development of an online tool for project evaluations. The evaluation policy has been further updated, in line with recommendations from oversight bodies, reflecting the needs of Member States and the Organization.

85. The Office worked to ensure that UNODC technical cooperation programmes were designed on a sound evidential basis, in line with the principles of results-based management, and taking into account recommendations from oversight bodies and evaluation reports. The Office continued to improve results-based management and refine systems and templates for results reporting, particularly through the UNODC programme review committee. This included the provision of programme-level reports to Member States in the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC.

XIII. Recommendations

86. It is recommended that the General Assembly consider taking the following actions:

Addressing transnational organized crime

(a) Call upon Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(b) Invite Member States to implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto through the inclusion of relevant criminalization provisions in domestic law and the strengthening of international cooperation;

(c) Invite Member States to continue the implementation of effective detection, investigation, prosecution and conviction measures for money-laundering and related illicit financial crimes, as well as to strengthen mechanisms for national inter-agency coordination and information-sharing and regional and international networks for the exchange of operational information among competent authorities, particularly among financial intelligence units;

(d) Encourage Member States to take steps to effectively address trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and illicit firearms trafficking;

Curbing corruption

(e) Encourage Member States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(f) Encourage States parties and signatories to the Convention against Corruption to make efforts towards its full implementation;

(g) Encourage Member States to afford each other the widest measure of cooperation and assistance for the return of assets;

Preventing and countering terrorism

(h) Call upon Member States that have not yet done so to ratify and implement the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism;

(i) Request UNODC to continue to support Member States in strengthening their legal regimes against terrorism and building their capacity

for rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism, especially through effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related cases;

Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems

(j) Request Member States to initiate or strengthen proactive crime prevention policies, programmes and strategies that address the root causes of crime and that optimize cooperation between different sectors of government, civil society and the business sector;

(k) Request Member States to adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments and data collection, focusing on all sectors of the justice system and informal justice mechanisms;

(l) Request Member States to build national and regional action in crime prevention and criminal justice reform on international standards, including human rights treaties and relevant United Nations standards and norms, and make use of tools and handbooks developed by UNODC for that purpose;

(m) Request Member States to strengthen their support for the work of UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice;

Emerging policy issues

(n) Encourage Member States to support UNODC in strengthening its global programme of technical assistance in relation to cybercrime;

(o) Invite Member States to take the necessary measures aimed at implementing the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, while taking into account relevant technical assistance tools developed by UNODC;

(p) Encourage Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime, in accordance with the Organized Crime Convention, and to support the UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime;

Cooperation in the forensic field

(q) Request UNODC, in collaboration with Member States, to continue to support the development of sustainable forensic science services worldwide by promoting the implementation of forensic best practices, including the development of guidelines, reference materials and training tools, the provision of quality assurance support, and to encourage and facilitate international cooperation through the establishment and maintenance of regional forensic science networks;

Data collection, research and trend analysis

(r) Encourage Member States to continue supporting the development of the international classification of crimes for statistical purposes in order to

advance crime data comparability and comprehensiveness and to urge UNODC and other international organizations to continue the implementation of the road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics as approved by the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(s) Encourage Member States to support the regular publication of the *Global Study on Homicide* by UNODC in collaboration with Member States and request UNODC to further develop research on wildlife and forest crime, in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with other international agencies, with the aim of generating the systematic assessments that the international community needs to inform responses to that threat;

Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

(t) Request Member States to recognize the importance of peaceful and inclusive societies, accountable institutions and justice and the rule of law as enabling conditions for and as integral parts of sustainable and equitable growth, and include relevant goals, targets and indicators in the post-2015 development framework;

(u) Invite Member States to continue to support the integrated programming approach pursued by UNODC;

Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(v) Encourage Member States to continue to actively participate in the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC;

(w) Urge Member States and encourage UNODC to continue building a culture of accountability and evaluation, as well as to ensure that lessons learned during the implementation of technical cooperation projects are fed into the development of new programmes to institute a culture of results-based management;

(x) Urge Member States to address, as a matter of urgency, the need to provide UNODC with adequate predictable and stable resources, including additional regular budget resources, to enable it to implement its mandated work in a sustainable manner, and to provide UNODC the necessary voluntary contributions, preferably on the basis of non-earmarking or soft earmarking.